



XVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

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LOS ANGELES

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1899.

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AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES

## THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

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# FIERCEST BATTLE OF RECENT WAR.

## American Forces Run Into a Hornets' Nest of Filipinos Northeast of Malolos.

**Maj. Bell and a Detachment of Fourth Cavalry Nearly Captured—Saved by Nebraska and Iowa Regiments.**

**FORTY-NINE KILLED AND WOUNDED.**

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Herald cablegram from Manila says Maj. Bell, with a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry, under orders to reconnoiter east of Malolos, left camp at 4 o'clock this morning. The detachment entered the district controlled by the insurgents and proceeded without meeting opposition, until it was suddenly surrounded by an enemy in large force near Quingua. They poured a heavy fire into the small American force, which sustained severe loss.

The volunteer regiments from Nebraska and Iowa were hurriedly ordered to reinforce the cavalry. The Iowa men advanced on the extreme right. The fighting still continued at 11 o'clock, and two pieces of artillery were hurried forward.

Although the fight was unexpected, it was the most severe and desperately-contested that had occurred since the fighting with the Filipinos began. It is known the American loss was 7 men killed and 43 wounded.

Col. John M. Stotsenberg, commander of the Nebraska volunteer regiment, was shot through the heart immediately after arriving on the battlefield.

Maj. Bell had taken a party of 61 men to reconnoiter the enemy's position along the Quingua River, the object of the movement being to develop the strength of the Filipino forces. The detachment arrived near Quingua at daybreak. It continued to advance and drew a heavy fire. The cavalry detachment held its ground until the enemy threw flanking parties right and left and almost surrounded the American force. The cavalry then drew back until reinforced.

A battalion of Nebraska volunteers, under Maj. Norford was the first to arrive. This force being insufficient to drive back the insurgents, the remainder of the Nebraska regiment, with the Iowa volunteer regiment, was hurried forward. Then four guns of the Utah Battery were advanced to a fighting position.

Col. Stotsenberg, commander of the Nebraska regiment, arrived on the battlefield at 11 o'clock, having just returned from Manila, where he had been visiting. He immediately led the advance of the regiment, storming the enemy's trenches, but was shot fatally. The Nebraska regiment, however, continued to advance, and beat the insurgents out of their position.

Lieut. Sisson, of the Nebraska regiment, was shot through the heart during this action. The cavalry lost three men killed and five wounded. The loss of the Nebraska regiment was four killed and more than thirty wounded. The Iowa regiment's losses were slight. The heat during the action was terrific, many prostrations occurring.

The killing of Col. Stotsenberg is greatly deplored, his reputation as a leader being unrivaled for courage and coolness. The Nebraska regiment's losses during the present hostilities have been greater than those of any other regiment.

### Official Losses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department late this evening:

"MANILA, April 23.

"Adjutant-General, Washington: Casualties at Quingua today:

"First Nebraska—Two officers and two enlisted men killed; two officers and twenty-six enlisted men wounded.

"Fourth Cavalry—Two men killed and five men wounded.

"Fifty-first Iowa—Seven enlisted men wounded.

"Utah Light Artillery—One officer and two enlisted men wounded.

"Total forty-nine. Names in the morning.

(Signed)

"OTIS."

### Victory Bought by Blood.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MANILA, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The insurgents were repulsed at Quingua today, but the brilliant victory was paid for dearly in the loss of two valuable officers and four brave men. Besides the loss in dead, no less than forty-nine men in the American army were wounded. The list of dead and wounded includes the following.

### FIRST NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed—Col. John M. Stotsenberg.

Lieut. Lester E. Sisson.

Two privates.

Wounded—Two lieutenants.

Twenty-six enlisted men.

### FOURTH CAVALRY.

Killed—Two privates.

Wounded—Five privates and non-commissioned officers.

### UTAH REGIMENT.

Wounded—One officer.

Two men.

### FIFTY-FIRST IOWA REGIMENT.

Wounded—Five men.

Quingua, where the engagement took place, is four miles northeast of Malolos. Here the insurgents gathered in great force and were strongly entrenched. Maj. Bell of the Fourth Cavalry was making a reconnaissance this morning in command of four troops. With this handful of men he did not expect to encounter anything more formidable than scattered bands of the enemy.

An unlucky chance led the little command into a dangerous ambush. Suddenly from in front, from right, from left came a storm of bullets. The troopers were exposed to a line of fire a mile long. They could not see the murderous foe. Aguinaldo's men were huddled in a trench shaped like a horseshoe. It had been dug in such a way as to hem in three sides of a rice field at the edge of a dense tropical jungle. Maj. Bell and his soldiers rode into the midst of this trap by the fourth, or open side of the field.

To save his command from extermination at the hands of an overwhelming and hidden force, Maj. Bell ordered his men to retreat. Eight horses were already riderless. Three of the men lying among the young rice were killed. It was necessary for those who had escaped the insurgent bullets to carry off the dead and wounded. This made the retreat rather slow.

The Filipinos took advantage of the fog that lay thick over the marshy plantation, and pursued the cavalry closely, skulking close to the ground and firing as they ran. The smoke from their rifles increased the obscurity, and prevented the reply of our men from being effective.

It was the occasion for sublime self-sacrifice, and some of the feats performed by the harassed cavalymen were remarkable. Two of them, who were bearing a wounded com-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## Points of the News in Today's Times

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 18 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the recent war.]

### The City—Pages 5, 7, 8, 9, 12.

Details of the jubilee programme... Programme of the Masonic flower festival... Results of the gun club tournament... News of the oil fields... Fatal accident on the Southern Pacific... John Pessell dies of smallpox—No new cases... Hackman beats two duds.

### Southern California—Page 11.

War on beer clubs in Pasadena... Soldiers' mascot from Santa Ana was wounded at Calocan... Extension of railroad near Anaheim... A Southern Pacific trick played in Santa Ana... Santa Monica license ordinance to be revised.

### By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

American forces have the hottest fight of the Philippine war of late—Col. Stotsenberg and Lieut. Sisson and several men killed—Intrenchments and town of Quingua taken after a desperate engagement... King and Queen of Italy visit Garibaldi's tomb... Tom Linton wins a race at Paris... Charges of dishonesty preferred against Americans in Havana... British markets... Spanish government increases its majority at yesterday's elections... Foreigners and the situation in China intolerable.

### General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

The President and his advisers considering plans for putting a larger army into the Philippines, owing to yesterday's battle... Sam Hose, colored, carved up and burned at the stake by Georgia whites... Belmont writes a long letter to Bryan... Marie Cicoite Wilson brings suits against Toledo and Fremont for \$500,000... Vice-Commander Johnson the new G.A.R. leader... Report on Red Cross work... Results of eastern ball games... Banner year for Uncle Sam's exports... Militia guard a jail to save a murderer... Trial of alleged murderers of the Fourtains begins today at Silver City, N. M.  
Pacific Coast—Page 3.  
Steamer City of Kingston cut in two by another vessel at Tacoma... Native Sons at Salinas... Rain and hail at Santa Cruz... Ex-Judge Breen dead... Umpire Levy hit by a hot ball—Coast games... Railroad accident near Castella, Or... Coursing at San José and Stockton... Seiborne school burned, with the loss of one life... Monterey-Fresno railroad case... Lineman crippled by a pole... Cyclers at Stockton... The Hotel del Monte fire... Fresno's new raisin factory.

## BURNED ALIVE

**Negro Sam Hose Dies at the Stake.**

**People of Newnan, Ga., Avenge Murdered Cranford.**

**Not Content With Fire They Employ the Knife.**

**MAD FIGHT FOR SOUVENIRS.**

**Quick and Dead Parts of the Man Cut Off.**

**Ten Cents Paid for a Slice of His Cooked Liver.**

**Even the Bones and a Tree are Reduced to Relics.**

**EXCURSION TRAINS ARE RUN.**

**Over Four Thousand People Attend the Slaughter—Old Preacher Strickland Also Captured and Is Tried for His Life.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEWNAN (Ga.) April 23.—In the presence of nearly two thousand people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro, who committed two of the basest acts known in the history of crime, was burned at the stake in a public road, one and a half miles from this city.

The torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs.

The negro's heart was cut into several pieces as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them. Small pieces of bone went for 25 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents.

As soon as the negro was dead there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end, to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake, and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced, and the body was soon dismembered.

One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the negro's head is said to be a native of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His name is known to those who were with him, but they refused to divulge it.

The mob was composed of citizens of Newnan, Griffin, Palmetto and other towns in the country round about Newnan. Ex-Gov. Atkinson met the mob as he was returning from church, and appealed to them to let the law take its course.

A member of the mob was seen to draw a revolver and take aim at Atkinson, who, in speaking, said he would testify against the members of the mob, but he was disarmed.

Before being put to death the negro stated that he had been paid \$12 by Lige Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto, to kill Cranford. Tonight a mob of citizens is scouring the country for Strickland, who has left his home.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife ten days ago. Since that time business in that part of the State has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture him. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon.

Gov. Candler has been asked to send troops here to preserve order for a day or two, as it is feared the negroes may wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been made.

Hose has been on the farm of Jones Brothers, between Macon and Columbus, since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother is employed on the farm, and he fled to her cabin for refuge. The Jones brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago, and were not sure that he was the much-wanted man.

Saturday morning, one of the Jones boys met Hose, and as he was talking to him, noticed that his "finger" face was ebony black. Convinced that the

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)







**CUT CLEAN IN TWO.**  
**STEAMER CITY OF KINGSTON A WRECK AT TACOMA.**  
The Crossed the Path of the Glenogle Which Crashed Into Her and Is Now Damaged.  
EVERYBODY PROBABLY SAVED.  
DISASTER DUE TO LOSS OF BEARINGS IN FOG.

**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**TACOMA (Wash.)**, April 23.—The steamer *Glenogle* of the North American Mail Steamship Company, Tacoma-Orient line, crashed into the steamer *City of Kingston*, about 4 o'clock this morning off Brown's Point, cutting the *City of Kingston* in two just about the bow. The twelve passengers and the *City of Kingston's* crew of seventy were saved, through the prompt action of the officers of the *Glenogle* and *Kingston*, and two ships lying in the harbor, which lowered boats and assisted the people on the *Kingston* to reach the *Glenogle*. The *Kingston* is a total loss, and the *Glenogle* is damaged. The hull of the *Kingston* sank immediately, but her upper works cut in two, floated, they were beached, and at low tide, an examination will be made to learn whether any passengers were left in their staterooms.  
A bank of fog hung about Brown's Point this morning. In the harbor it was clear. The *Kingston* undoubtedly lost her bearings, and was in the course of outgoing vessels at the time of the collision. The *Kingston* was evidently proceeding toward Tacoma Harbor, and the *Glenogle* was lying at the dock. When the *Victoria* liner rounded the point and the *Glenogle* loomed up just ahead, the officers were at least momentarily confused.  
It is stated the *Glenogle* signalled the *Kingston* to pass outside, and had this been done, the accident would not have occurred. The *Kingston's* officers were probably unable to distinguish the signals, and in attempting to pass inside ran directly across the *Glenogle*. The *Glenogle* was acting on the theory that the *Kingston* was passing, and she signalled to do so. The result was that both boats were headed in the same direction, and when the *Kingston's* engines were reversed, it brought her directly across the *Glenogle*.  
A story is told by one of the passengers of the *Kingston* to the effect that the *Glenogle* was in the smoking-room of the *Kingston* just before the collision. It is said only three were seen afterward, but there is no confirmation of this story. The smoking-room of the *Kingston* is forward, and is a portion of the upper works now lying on the beach.  
The *Glenogle* and the two parts quickly drifted apart. The pursuer and night watchman went through the decks awakening the sleeping passengers and the crew. Many of the crew escaped only in their night clothes, while those sleeping more lightly, or nearer the deck, were able to seize coats. The *Glenogle* made fast to the rear part of the wreck of the *Kingston*, and started to tow her. The tug *Victory* went off after the forward house and towed it to the beach.  
The officers of the *Kingston* got out the lifeboats, and the *Glenogle* crew had one of their lifeboats into the water before the big liner had been stopped.  
The sound of the crash and the shrieking whistles of the two boats roused the crews on the ships in the harbor. Capt. Fowler of the *Kerr*, loading wheat at elevator, was ordered out a boat, and went to the wreck with Chief Mate Dole. The second mate was sent on shore for a tug, and the *Victor* put off to the scene. A boat from the *Costa* was sent out.  
The position of the passengers and crew on the *Kingston* was perilous. The hull filled with water and sank. But the upper works remained afloat. As the passengers were being taken off one of the masts toppled and crashed across the deckhouse, where a number were congregated, and the frail structure gave way beneath the weight.  
A Chinaman was caught in the wreckage, but was afterward rescued. A cabin boy floated on a piece of wreckage and was picked up by the boats.  
T. V. Wright, a Tacoma sailor boarding-house master, who he claims, the only man on the deck of the *Kingston* at the time of the accident, said:  
"I had no trouble climbing from the floating deck to the *Glenogle*. The hull like a shot almost immediately after the collision, the *Kingston* disappeared below the surface like an arrow shot through the water. People came out in all climes as high above undress, and could. Only one man, that I saw, went down in the water. Two women went down in the hull, but two women sure of it. It was clear enough to see and seemed to be a lack of caution. The *Kingston* was not expecting the *Glenogle*, and got rattled."  
The Rev. Horace H. Clapham, rector of Trinity Church, occupied the stateroom struck by the *Glenogle's* prow, and was pinned in the wreckage for several minutes, only being released by the parting of the ship. His forehead was cut slightly, but he was not seriously hurt. His story is as follows:  
"My cabin was on the lower tier of staterooms on the No. 41. I was awake looking out of the window, and saw the *Glenogle* for fully half a minute before the crash. I saw she was coming straight for me, but felt at first that she would sheer away. The next moment there was a crash, and I was imprisoned in a pile of splinters. I was pinned fast, and struggled hard to escape. I was certain then I had met death at last, and resigned myself to God.  
"Then, as the ships slewed around an opening appeared in the debris and I was freed. I saw a piece of board to pry a way out, and intended to use it as a life-preserver. Reaching the outside, I was standing on the walk and had trouble clambering aboard the *Glenogle*.  
Bruno Lipman, United States customs inspector, was the last man to leave the wreck.  
Ben Volkburg, the captain's "boy," was the hero of the collision. He awoke Capt. Anderson by breaking in his door. "We're bumped," comically exclaimed Volkburg. The captain demanded an explanation, but the boy cut him short

with the exclamation that the *Kingston* was sinking.  
"Order," he requested Volkburg. "Awake the glory hold," returned Capt. Anderson, and the "boy" went forward to arouse the sleeping crew. He returned and assisted in getting out the passengers. A man went overboard and Volkburg saved his life.  
The *City of Kingston* was built in Wilmington, Del., for the Hudson River trade. She was bought in 1889 by Capt. D. B. Jackson, and is now registered as owned by W. C. Pearce. She was valued at the time of the accident at \$150,000, and is well insured in foreign companies.  
She was 146 feet long, 32 feet 5 inches broad, and 12 feet deep. Her net tonnage was 897.96. She was one of the most commodious and elegant passenger steamers in the Northwest, having three decks and stateroom accommodations for 300 people. She has been running on the Tacoma-Victoria route since she was brought to the ground, and had been selected as the mail boat to Port Townsend, when the route shall be reestablished, June 1. She is a fast steamer, having a 2,300-horse-power, 700-horsepower speed, 14 knots. The *Glenogle* made her first trip to Tacoma November 2. The ship has been in the China-London and China-New York trade for fifteen years, and was famous for carrying the first of the new tea crops to market. The crew numbers seventy-two.

**SELBORNE SCHOOL BURNED.**  
**Little Felix Armstrong Perished in the Fire.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SAN RAFAEL**, April 23.—Selborne School for Boys, an Episcopal institution, located one and a half miles from this place, was destroyed by fire today, and one of the pupils, Felix Armstrong, aged 7 years, perished in the flames. The loss on the property, which was owned by William Babcock, is \$20,000; insurance \$20,000.  
The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames were discovered in the basement by the Chinese cook, and fanned by a strong west wind, spread with such rapidity that within 40 minutes the three-story frame structure and the gymnasium adjoining were reduced to ashes.  
There were only ten boys and four teachers in the building at the time the fire broke out, but as they were nearly all in the upper story, great difficulty was experienced in effecting their escape.  
Two sons of Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, the principal of the school, were taken from the top of the building and lowered safely to the ground after heroic work by William and Rudolph Lichtenberg, young men who risked their own lives to save those of the children.  
Athol Schultz and William Butler, two of the scholars, jumped from a second-story window to the ground just as the flames were reaching them, and they were unharmed. Fortunately they sustained no serious injury.  
Felix Armstrong, the boy who lost his life, was found in the ruins of the school. He was probably overcome by smoke and perished before he could rise. After the fire was extinguished his body was found in the ruins, badly charred as to be almost unrecognizable. He was the son of Richard Armstrong of Co. K, First California Volunteers, who served in the Spanish war in the United States revenue service at Manila.  
Selborne School was a fine building and was owned by the late Captain William Babcock, who resided here until his death. Since then the superintendents have regarded it as a place over which ill-fortune was impending.

**THOSE NATIVE SONS.**  
**They Invade Salinas and Find the Place Ready for Them.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SALINAS**, April 23.—Salinas proved herself ready for the invasion by the Native Sons. Early this morning the notes of preparation were heard, and before 10 o'clock the streets were crowded with people anxious to view the elaborate decorations and welcome the Sons. All wore on some prominent portion of their attire the yellow symbol of California's gold, which has been adopted by the order as its favorite color. On the arrival of the first train from the south, the depot grounds were crowded with people. The visitors were escorted to their headquarters by the local police and the band. This was but the beginning, for when a train of seven cars arrived from the north, moving space was at a premium for many hundreds of feet around the depot.  
The delegates and visitors were enthusiastically received, and a procession was formed to escort them to where they were to be informally received. The order of the procession was: Salinas City Band, Troop C, National Guard of California, dismounted in full dress uniform; Santa Lucia Parlor, N.S.G.W., eighty-one strong; Aletti Parlor, N.D.G.W., ninety-seven in number; Contra Band, grand officers, delegates and visitors.  
After a parade through the principal streets, the procession reached Armory Hall, where a general handshaking ensued. The delegates were then escorted to Native Sons Hall, where they were assigned to their quarters. Though there are over 2000 strangers here tonight, there has been the work of the Accommodation Committee that all have been housed. About one thousand are expected here tomorrow from neighboring towns, and the number will be increased Monday by some 400 Foresters of America from Monterey, Watsonville, San Luis Obispo, Solvang, Santa Cruz and Hollister. Still more are expected to be present to witness the league ball game between Santa Cruz and Watsonville Tuesday.  
There is a great amount of enthusiasm among the delegates over a plan to raise by popular subscription funds to provide the California volunteer soldiers and sailors with appropriate medals of honor. Not only are these to be for the Native Sons, for all who went from this State, and are then receiving enthusiastic support. It is reported that a resolution to such effect will pass.  
There is some competition over the place for the next session for the Grand Parlor, Oroville being the first to enter the field. County Recorder F. Ward, J. J. Mitchell, Col. A. F. Jones and Dist. Atty. W. D. Spruiell, the two last named Grand Presidents, are making a strong and aggressive fight for that place.

**NEW RAISIN PLANT.**  
**Forsyth of Fresno to Establish a Packing-house.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**FRESNO**, April 23.—William Forsyth, the well-known raisin-grower and packer, will begin the construction of a new raisin-seedling plant and packing-house next week, to replace his hand-home structure that was destroyed by fire last summer. The new plant will cost about \$30,000, and will have a capacity of turning out five carloads of raisins daily. The plant will be completed in

time to handle this season's crop of raisins.  
**EX-JUDGE BREEN DEAD.**  
**He Was One of the Donner Party.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 23.—Judge James F. Breen died today at his home in this city, after a protracted illness, at the age of 58 years. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, and crossed the plains to California with his parents in 1846. They were members of the famous Donner party, which was snowbound in the Sierras so long that its sufferings have become a matter of history.  
The Breens settled at San Juan, Monterey county, and soon acquired large landed interests in that section. James Breen was admitted to the bar in 1862, and two years later he was elected Attorney of Monterey county. In 1870 he was elected County Judge, and seven years later was sent to the Assembly. He then removed to Hollister, and in 1879 was made the Superior Judge of San Benito county, a position he retained for ten years, refusing a reappointment in 1890. He was a healthful and a devoted Catholic. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral will take place at San Juan on Tuesday.

**DICE AND MURDER.**  
**One Man Killed, Another Injured and Four Arrested.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**OAKLAND**, April 23.—As the result of a row over a dice game, the dead body of John McCann, a laborer, aged 34 years, lies at the morgue, while Cornelius Townsend, a Democratic County Central Committeeman from the Second Ward, together with Frank Remillard, Frank Reardon and Ed Roach, are in cells at the city prison, accused of complicity in the crime.  
The trouble began in the barbershop of John K. Jacobs, a colored man, at No. 1105 San Pablo avenue. All of those named, with another man named Jim Keefe, were shaking dice. McCann and Reardon quarreled and came to blows. This broke up the game, and the fight was renewed on the sidewalk.  
Reardon was worsted, and was taken to a drug store. While his injuries were being attended to, Townsend is said to have again attacked McCann, and the fatal blow was struck. Mrs. Nellie Ivanovich, an eye-witness, declares positively that Townsend is the man who struck McCann.

**THE DENVER STRANGLER.**  
**San Francisco Police Think That They Have Him.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 23.—Locked up in the tanks in the city prison is a mulatto whom the police strongly suspect of being the stranger who murdered Max McDermott and Bertha Paradis, creatures of the tenderloin, several years ago. He is known as Harry Wilson, alias John Castro, alias John Gonzales. He was arrested last Thursday night and quietly imprisoned. Today he was positively identified by Mrs. Bush of No. 318 Sutter street as the man who about four years ago, attempted to strangle her. She screamed for help, and one of the inmates of the house entered her room. Wilson grabbed her purse containing \$70 and ran down stairs.  
From the description given of the thief, Capt. Rothen was satisfied that he was the stranger who had murdered several women in Denver, as well as in this city, and he is now convinced that he has the right man in custody.

**BACK FROM GUAM.**  
**Crew of the Wrecked Horatio Safe.**  
**Natives Quarrelsome.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 23.—The barkentine *Ruth* has arrived here from Guam, Caroline Islands, with a crew of 12 men, and a cargo of copra. West and part of the crew of the wrecked whaling bark *Horatio*, which went ashore January 27, while trying to enter the south harbor of Kusaie. The *Horatio* was a total wreck, but no lives were lost, and nearly everything of value aboard was saved. The crew of the *Ruth* are a South Sea trader, and A. G. Madden, a collector of natural history specimens, also came on the *Ruth*. Madden recently visited and removed to Guam from the island of Ruk, as the natives there were extremely quarrelsome. The *Ruth's* passengers pronounced Guam a land of great promise. They say that the Germans are trying to get possession of Kusaie.  
**VESSELS FIND TROUBLE.**  
**Severe Storm Has Prevailed On San Francisco.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 23.—A severe storm has prevailed off the coast for the past two days. The steamer *National City*, which sailed yesterday for Ungra, Alaska, put back to port this morning, badly damaged. The vessel is under charter to the Sitka Consolidated Gold Mining Company, and had on board a large cargo of supplies and a number of passengers bound for the mines.  
The steamer *Mackinaw*, which sailed for the Sound yesterday, was sighted off Point Reyes, apparently helpless in the trough of the sea. Her machinery had evidently been damaged, and the necessary repairs were made and she proceeded on her way.

**RAIN AND HAIL.**  
**Welcome Weepings of the Skies Happen Up North.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SANTA CRUZ**, April 23.—Heavy showers of rain with an occasional hailstorm prevailed today. The rain was timely, and will be beneficial to growing crops.  
**DRY SPELL KNOCKED.**  
**LANCATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]**  
**SANTA ROSA**, April 23.—Today, a welcome rain has fallen here which will greatly benefit growing crops, as the dry spell following the last heavy rain had made the top of the ground hard. Tonight appearances favor a heavy precipitation.

**Monterey-Fresno Railroad Case.**  
**MONTEREY**, April 23.—In reference to the claim for the attachment against the Monterey and Fresno Railroad for \$200,000 made by Henry H. Finley and Fred E. Pettigill of New York and served upon the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Friday, Alfred Walker, president of the company, and Fresno Railroad Company, states that the claim is without strength. He says that a suit based upon the same claim has been tried before the court in another form, and that it is now promulgated by attachment to injure and discredit the road.

**Battleship Attacked by Malaria.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 23.—Nearly half the crew on the battleship *Iowa* are on the sick list, and the men are loudly protesting. All of them seem to have more or less malaria, and they are clamoring for the removal of the ship to better quarters. The *Iowa* is lying off the Union Iron Works, and the stench from the sewers which empty into the bay in that neighborhood is

said to be the cause of the sickness on board.  
**Surgeon Passes Away.**  
**SACRAMENTO**, April 23.—Pierce Surgeon, the young man who, Friday last, was shot over a game of cards by Dave Quinn, died today. Surgeon made an ante-mortem statement to the effect that the shooting was without provocation. An autopsy shows that death resulted from blood poisoning.  
**Tore Up the Track.**  
**DUNSMUIR**, April 23.—The north-bound Oregon express, that left San Francisco last night, was delayed three hours today, one mile north of Castella, by one of the baggage-car trucks being derailed. There was no serious damage, other than the tearing-up of the track for a short distance.  
**His Heart Stopped.**  
**SACRAMENTO**, April 23.—Joseph Heintz, a prominent farmer, the member of the county, died this evening of heart disease. He felt unwell, and lay on a bed, but died in a few minutes.  
**Dr. Plummer Dead.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**, April 23.—Dr. R. H. Plummer, former president of the California Medical Society, and one of the best-known physicians in California, died today of meningitis.

**EARLY MORNING FIRE.**  
**Occupants of Lodging-house Have a Narrow Escape.**  
Twenty persons narrowly escaped death in a lodging house fire at Nos. 712 to 716 East First street shortly before 6 o'clock this morning. They escaped their night clothes, and few saved any of their possessions, except the clothes which they wore. A few grabbed an awful lot of the contents of the burning structures and dressed in the street in front of their fast-disappearing homes.  
The two-story frame building at No. 712 and 716, which started in a two-story frame building just west of the ruined structure. The building at No. 712 was a small rooming place, and its contents, together with those of the other building, were ruined by fire, water and smoke.  
Among those who lived in the two buildings and who had to run from their homes in little more than a single garment, were Mrs. Baker and her daughter Emma, who were the sole occupants of the building, Nos. 716 and 716 1/2. They lived on the second floor of the building, the first floor being a barber shop, and the office of a dentist. Mrs. Baker was not awakened by the smoke until the ceiling of her sleeping room commenced to fall. Police Officer Hubbard dragged her down the stairs, after her daughter had escaped. The woman insisted on returning to the burning building to save her furniture, and the officer had to almost carry her down the stairs to the street. Mrs. Baker and her daughter had packed their furniture and would have moved from the place today.  
Mrs. Baker's son, Philip, and his wife and six-year-old son lived on the second floor of the building. They escaped in their night clothes, and the officer had to almost carry her down the stairs to the street. Mrs. Baker and her daughter had packed their furniture and would have moved from the place today.  
There were a number of other lodgers in the building, and they escaped in their night clothes, and the officer had to almost carry her down the stairs to the street. Mrs. Baker and her daughter had packed their furniture and would have moved from the place today.

**QUESTIONS OF LAW.**  
(This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by mail without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.)  
J. S. asks: Would you please inform me whether the street improvement bonds of this city are a safe investment? Is there any legal question about them unsettled?  
2. Is a person liable to a fine for leading a horse over a sidewalk to a vacant lot?  
I have no means of answering these questions in Washington, D. C., they being strictly local to Los Angeles. The probability, however, is that Los Angeles bonds issued for any purpose whatever are safe, and that the city ordinances do not impose a fine merely for leading a horse over the sidewalk to a vacant lot. The City Attorney can tell you what the law is.  
Mrs. M. M. writes: Is a wife liable for deficiency judgment with husband because she signed the note and mortgage according to Nebraska laws? Can she hold property and do business in her name in this State? We gave mortgage on property in Nebraska, which is to be foreclosed.  
She is liable on a deficiency judgment the same as for the other portion of the debt. She can hold property and do business in her name.  
J. A. dabbles a little in natural science and a little in law, and asks: 1. Says you can see the sun draw water. B says you cannot. Which is right? And does it draw up fishes?  
2. Was there ever a law passed compelling one to have a ticket to ride on the cars? If so was it ever put into force?  
What is called the sun drawing water is usually merely the sun shining through vapor in the atmosphere. The sun does draw water, however, which we call evaporation, and in immense quantities. The process is usually invisible, but evaporation may be rapid as to render the rising current of vapor visible.  
No law of the kind has ever been enacted. But the railroad companies have a right to require tickets to be bought. They do not exercise that right in full; but make a small difference in the price of passage in favor of tickets.

**What do you care who makes your clothes as long as reliability, style and fit are guaranteed.**  
**We guarantee our Blue Serge Suits at every point the best tailor guarantees. In fact there is only a difference—in price, ours \$7.50 to \$20.00 a suit—double or single breasted.**  
**Glad to have you come in and see what they took like.**  
**London Clothing Co.**  
117-119-121-123 N. Spring Street  
S. W. Corner Franklin  
HARRIS & FRANK, Props.

**DOCTOR MEYERS & CO.**  
Specialists for men. These are the Riggers. House of the best medical equipment and the most extensive practice in the U.S.  
**No Pay Till Cured.**  
Unfortunate men who cannot get well should write for advice and private book—**ALL FREE.**  
Established 17 Years.  
Thorough cure and home. Letters confidential. No charge for consultation.  
**218 S. Broadway.** Take Elevator.  
HOURS: 9 to 5 daily; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 11.

**Watches Cleaned 75c**  
New Mainpring.....50c  
New Casepring.....50c  
New After Jewels.....50c  
New Hands put on.....10c  
**Geneva Watch and Optical Co**  
305 SOUTH BROADWAY.  
GEO. M. WILLIAMS, Prop.

**ONE BOTTLE CURES**  
**McBURNEY'S**  
**KIDNEY & BLADDER CURE**  
For Bright's disease, brick dust deposit, bed-wetting, gravel, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism, etc. 25c bottle in 25 sample to W. F. McBurney, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for 5 days treatment. Prepared \$1.50. Druggists.

**Free**  
Any person troubled with Liver Ills, such as constipation, biliousness, indigestion, etc., who will send us their names will receive by return mail a free sample of San Carlo Cathartic Tablets. Our tablets are prepared from vegetable ingredients and contain no mercury, calomel or any thing which can possibly injure the most sensitive person.  
SAN CARLO MEDICAL CO.  
325 W. Fourth St., Los Angeles.  
Sold by all dealers at 25c per box.  
Without Knife, Needle or operation from business.

**Rupture Can Be Cured**  
Prof. Joseph Candrey, European Specialist, 642 S. Main St., Los Angeles.  
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.

**TRUSSES Elastic Hosiery made to fit.**  
W. W. Sweeney, 313 W. Fourth Street, (Removed from Spring St.)  
**Alaska Refrigerators** Take less ice than any other make. They are the best.  
Near Fifth Street. EDWIN OLSHAUSEN, 450 South Spring St.

**CONSUMPTION CURED**  
Patient treated at home or at the Institute. Sympyomycin and medicine of the Cause and Cure, 1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1004-1005, 1006-1007, 1008-1009, 1010-1011, 1012-1013, 1014-1015, 1016-1017, 1018-1019, 1020-1021, 1022-1023, 1024-1025, 1026-1027, 1028-1029, 1030-1031, 1032-1033, 1034-1035, 1036-1037, 1038-1039, 1040-1041, 1042-1043, 1044-1045, 1046-1047, 1048-1049, 1050-1051, 1052-1053, 1054-1055, 1056-1057, 1058-1059, 1060-1061, 1062-1063, 1064-1065, 1066-1067, 1068-1069, 1070-1071, 1072-1073, 1074-1075, 1076-1077, 1078-1079, 1080-1081, 1082-1083, 1084-1085, 1086-1087, 1088-1089, 1090-1091, 1092-1093, 1094-1095, 1096-1097, 1098-1099, 1100-1101, 1102-1103, 1104-1105, 1106-1107, 1108-1109, 1110-1111, 1112-1113, 1114-1115, 1116-1117, 1118-1119, 1120-1121, 1122-1123, 1124-1125, 1126-1127, 1128-1129, 1130-1131, 1132-1133, 1134-1135, 1136-1137, 1138-1139, 1140-1141, 1142-1143, 1144-1145, 1146-1147, 1148-1149, 1150-1151, 1152-1153, 1154-1155, 1156-1157, 1158-1159, 1160-1161, 1162-1163, 1164-1165, 1166-1167, 1168-1169, 1170-1171, 1172-1173, 1174-1175, 1176-1177, 1178-1179, 1180-1181, 1182-1183, 1184-1185, 1186-1187, 1188-1189, 1190-1191, 1192-1193, 1194-1195, 1196-1197, 1198-1199, 1200-1201, 1202-1203, 1204-1205, 1206-1207, 1208-1209, 1210-1211, 1212-1213, 1214-1215, 1216-1217, 1218-1219, 1220-1221, 1222-1223, 1224-1225, 1226-1227, 1228-1229, 1230-1231, 1232-1233, 1234-1235, 1236-1237, 1238-1239, 1240-1241, 1242-1243, 1244-1245, 1246-1247, 1248-1249, 1250-1251, 1252-1253, 1254-1255, 1256-1257, 1258-1259, 1260-1261, 1262-1263, 1264-1265, 1266-1267, 1268-1269, 1270-1271, 1272-1273, 1274-1275, 1276-1277, 1278-1279, 1280-1281, 1282-1283, 1284-1285, 1286-1287, 1288-1289, 1290-1291, 1292-1293, 1294-1295, 1296-1297, 1298-1299, 1300-1301, 1302-1303, 1304-1305, 1306-1307, 1308-1309, 1310-1311, 1312-1313, 1314-1315, 1316-1317, 1318-1319, 1320-1321, 1322-1323, 1324-1325, 1326-1327, 1328-1329, 1330-1331, 1332-1333, 1334-1335, 1336-1337, 1338-1339, 1340-1341, 1342-1343, 1344-1345, 1346-1347, 1348-1349, 1350-1351, 1352-1353, 1354-1355, 1356-1357, 1358-1359, 1360-1361, 1362-1363, 1364-1365, 1366-1367, 1368-1369, 1370-1371, 1372-1373, 1374-1375, 1376-1377, 1378-1379, 1380-1381, 1382-1383, 1384-1385, 1386-1387, 1388-1389, 1390-1391, 1392-1393, 1394-1395, 1396-1397, 1398-1399, 1400-1401, 1402-1403, 1404-1405, 1406-1407, 1408-1409, 1410-1411, 1412-1413, 1414-1415, 1416-1417, 1418-1419, 1420-1421, 1422-1423, 1424-1425, 1426-1427, 1428-1429, 1430-1431, 1432-1433, 1434-1435, 1436-1437, 1438-1439, 1440-1441, 1442-1443, 1444-1445, 1446-1447, 1448-1449, 1450-1451, 1452-1453, 1454-1455, 1456-1457, 1458-1459, 1460-1461, 1462-1463, 1464-1465, 1466-1467, 1468-1469, 1470-1471, 1472-1473, 1474-1475, 1476-1477, 1478-1479, 1480-1481, 1482-1483, 1484-1485, 1486-1487, 1488-1489, 1490-1491, 1492-1493, 1494-1495, 1496-1497, 1498-1499, 1500-1501, 1502-1503, 1504-1505, 1506-1507, 1508-1509, 1510-1511, 1512-1513, 1514-1515, 1516-1517, 1518-1519, 1520-1521, 1522-1523, 1524-1525, 1526-1527, 1528-1529, 1530-1531, 1532-1533, 1534-1535, 1536-1537, 1538-1539, 1540-1541, 1542-1543, 1544-1545, 1546-1547, 1548-1549, 1550-1551, 1552-1553, 1554-1555, 1556-1557, 1558-1559, 1560-1561, 1562-1563, 1564-1565, 1566-1567, 1568-1569, 1570-1571, 1572-1573, 1574-1575, 1576-1577, 1578-1579, 1580-1581, 1582-1583, 1584-1585, 1586-1587, 1588-1589, 1590-1591, 1592-1593, 1594-1595, 1596-1597, 1598-1599, 1600-1601, 1602-1603, 1604-1605, 1606-1607, 1608-1609, 1610-1611, 1612-1613, 1614-1615, 1616-1617, 1618-1619, 1620-1621, 1622-1623, 1624-1625, 1626-1627, 1628-1629, 1630-1631, 1632-1633, 1634-1635, 1636-1637, 1638-1639, 1640-1641, 1642-1643, 1644-1645, 1646-1647, 1648-1649, 1650-1651, 1652-1653, 1654-1655, 1656-1657, 1658-1659, 1660-1661, 1662-1663, 1664-1665, 1666-1667, 1668-1669, 1670-1671, 1672-1673, 1674-1675, 1676-1677, 1678-1679, 1680-1681, 1682-1683, 1684-1685, 1686-1687, 1688-1689, 1690-1691, 1692-1693, 1694-1695, 1696-1697, 1698-1699, 1700-1701, 1702-1703, 1704-1705, 1706-1707, 1708-1709, 1710-1711, 1712-1713, 1714-1715, 1716-1717, 1718-1719, 1720-1721, 1722-1723, 1724-1725, 1726-1727, 1728-1729, 1730-1731, 1732-1733, 1734-1735, 1736-1737, 1738-1739, 1740-1741, 1742-1743, 1744-1745, 1746-1747, 1748-1749, 1750-1751, 1752-1753, 1754-1755, 1756-1757, 1758-1759, 1760-1761, 1762-1763, 1764-1765, 1766-1767, 1768-1769, 1770-1771, 1772-1773, 1774-1775, 1776-1777, 1778-1779, 1780-1781, 1782-1783, 1784-1785, 1786-1787, 1788-1789, 1790-1791, 1792-1793, 1794-1795, 1796-1797, 1798-1799, 1800-1801, 1802-1803, 1804-1805, 1806-1807, 1808-1809, 1810-1811, 1812-1813, 1814-1815, 1816-1817, 1818-1819, 1820-1821, 1822-1823, 1824-1825, 1826-1827, 1828-1829, 1830-1831, 1832-1833, 1834-1835, 1836-1837, 1838-1839, 1840-1841, 1842-1843, 1844-1845, 1846-1847, 1848-1849, 1850-1851, 1852-1853, 1854-1855, 1856-1857, 1858-1859, 1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1864-1865, 1866-1867, 1868-1869, 1870-1871, 1872-1873, 18



**W. J. Getz, Jeweler** 336 South







## THE TIMES

Weekly Circulation Statement.  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS:  
I, Harry Chandler, general manager, do hereby certify that the daily bona fide circulation of the Times for each day of the week ended April 22, 1899, was as follows:

Sunday, April 18, 1900	35,800
Monday, April 19, 1900	34,300
Tuesday, April 20, 1900	34,300
Wednesday, April 21, 1900	34,300
Thursday, April 22, 1900	34,300
Friday, April 23, 1900	34,300
Saturday, April 24, 1900	34,300

Total for the week, 231,300 copies.  
Daily average for the week, 38,550 copies.

(Seal) HARRY CHANDLER,  
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above figures, viz., 38,550 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week, would, if ascertained on the basis of a six-day evening paper, as the Times is, be a fair representation of the bona fide circulation for each week-day of 30,216 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time; and it furthermore states that the circulation of THE TIMES regularly exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Line" advertisements for The Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rate: one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 15 cents.

F. D. Owen's Drug Store, Belmont avenue and Temple street.

Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1052 East First street.

William H. Harmon, Ph. G., 705 Pasadena ave., between Main and 1st.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Knell, Ph. G. prop., Central avenue and Twelfth street.

National Pharmacy, corner Sixteenth and Grand avenue.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "line" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Special Notices.

ELECTRIC FANS.

If you are in the market for electric fans, see WOODILL & HULSE ELECTRIC CO., 218 W. Third St. They have a large stock of fans, and will sell you at a price lower than any fan in the market.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

No. 10 in hereby notified that my late wife, Maude Brown, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and that I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

L. B. BROWN.

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO.

will clean your carpets at 25 cents per yard, and clean and lay at 40 cents. We guarantee all our work. 339 E. Second. Tel. Main 74. Refitting a specialty.

MEXICAN LAND—HAVE 500 ACRES

choice coffee, tobacco and rubber land; want party to take interest to cultivate same; big profit; small capital required. Address: W. J. BROWN, 715 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT LODGING-HOUSE

of 20 or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address or call 528 MAPLE AVE., 24.

WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

for furniture, carpets, trunks, baby buggies, etc. MATTHEWS, 454 S. Main. 24.

WANTED—OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD

help. Address: J. M. STEIN, 316-318 S. Main. Phone Brown 180. 24.

WANTED—RABBITS, ALL KINDS.

Tenth St. Rabbies. CHAS. FISHER, 1012 W. Broadway. 24.

WANTED—STORE FIXTURES, SHOW

cases, doors and windows. 216 E. FOURTH ST. 24.

WANTED—OLD POSTAGE STAMPS FOR

cash. Address: T. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 24.

WANTED—To Rent.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER

neat furnished or unfurnished cottage, with attractive surroundings, suburbs preferred. Address: W. box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 24.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER, APPLY

TO STEIN & KIRKNER, 130 N. Main. 24.

WANTED—Partners.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL

to go into the oil business at Whittier. Address: J. M. STEIN, 316-318 S. Main. 24.

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## THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

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Every Morning in the Year.

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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK. Fra Diavolo.  
ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

## THE TIMES MARCH CIRCULATION

1.	24,580	17.	24,380
2.	24,520	18.	24,500
3.	24,200	19.	24,500
4.	24,600	20.	24,200
5.	24,500	21.	24,300
6.	24,500	22.	24,410
7.	24,600	23.	24,200
8.	24,500	24.	24,300
9.	24,600	25.	24,410
10.	24,500	26.	24,300
11.	24,500	27.	24,350
12.	24,500	28.	24,350
13.	24,500	29.	24,400
14.	24,500	30.	24,400
15.	24,500	31.	24,400
16.	24,440		
Total for the month.			802,300
Average number copies printed daily.			25,880
and Sunday.			25,880
Average number copies printed daily.			35,512

## ENGLAND AND PROTECTION.

The virtual abandonment of the principles of free trade by England, the country so long considered its apostle and exemplar, is one of the most powerful arguments ever advanced for the tariff policy so consistently advocated by the Republican party, the operation of which bids fair to make the United States the greatest commercial country of history. A comparison of the achievements of the two countries in the field of trade in the past quarter of a century cannot fail to interest even the opponents of the protective system.

Our export trade since 1874 has increased more than 300 per cent, while England's has grown but 25 per cent. Our trade with the United Kingdom has doubled in that period, while England's trade with the United States has remained almost stationary, not even having kept pace with her colonies. In the past year a marked decrease in British trade has aroused the apprehension of economists. In this country, those who oppose the territorial expansion of the United States declare "imperialism" to be at the root of British trade troubles. "Imperialism," if it mean the acquisition of new openings for trade in colonial territory, gave England the commercial supremacy of the world. Her trade with her colonies for fifty years has averaged \$300,000,000 annually, and they furnish one-fourth of her imports, while 43 per cent. of the commerce of the colonies is with the mother country. Unprejudiced students of economics are able to clearly discern the cause of the decadence in British trade that threatens to involve capital and labor alike in a common ruin.

In the past twenty years the expense of conducting the British governmental affairs, largely on account of the constant necessity of increasing the navy and to keep pace with the armies of the world, and to hold the army and civil-service up to the standard required, has caused an increase of 50 per cent. in expenditures, while the customs and excises have remained virtually as they were and no other expedient remained, under the free-trade system of Cobden and Bright, but the taxation of capital, investments and incomes. This incubus upon capital has increased year by year, until it now seriously menaces the existence of the industries of the kingdom. Whenever an emergency has arisen requiring unusual outlay, an extra penny has been added to the direct tax, and these extra pennies now aggregate such a burdensome total that British capital has been driven far afield and finds in foreign countries the protection for its investment denied it at home.

So long as the bulk of British import trade was raw material, to be manufactured by the labor of the country and exported at a profit, free trade contributed to the prosperity of the country, but the theory that England "is of right and ought to be" the workshop of the world, has been refuted in the most emphatic manner by the industrial progress of the United States and the countries of continental Europe. When these countries began to manufacture their own raw material, they sought for their product the most available market and became England's competitors. They have even successfully invaded England, and the merchants of Germany and France, Austria and Holland, who sent goods, practically free, to England, to compete in her own markets for her trade, took as a return cargo the only raw material England has in quantity, her coal and iron, on which are the lowest of all duties, and used these to further feed their factories and stimulate the trade war they were waging against her.

It has been recently pointed out by an American economist that more than 50 per cent. of England's export to

European countries last year was coal and that every ton sent out of the country rendered England poorer, because when her mines are exhausted, which will soon happen at this rate of export, or when the price of English coal, on account of scarcity, becomes so high that it cannot be profitably exported, then the ocean carrying trade will go to the United States, with her vast coal area almost undeveloped and the commerce of England will be a thing of the past. Already Virginia has successfully competed with England in the South African coal trade, with a promise of great future transactions in that part of the world.

The remedy for trade inanition in Great Britain is apparent to her most thoughtful statesmen. Ten years ago Salisbury foresaw that England must abandon free trade, and now even the most conservative economists are willing to admit that such a policy is absolutely necessary. To feel the pulse of the British public, a protective tariff has been placed on foreign bounty-free sugar and upon wheat entering the ports of India, and the same course is unofficially proposed for the United Kingdom, wines being included in the articles named as taxable. In the recent report of the Lord High Chancellor. A few years ago this radical departure from free trade would have raised a storm of protest, but the working classes realize that the condition confronting them has been brought about by a policy which cannot be longer maintained, and that a protective tariff would have spared them many of the hardships they have been compelled to endure.

The lessons of England's tariff experience is not lost upon the opponents of the Republican party, who are even now proclaiming loud and long that "the tariff will not be an issue of the next Presidential campaign." They are raising the cry of "imperialism," and setting forth the dangers and disasters sure to follow on the acquisition by this country of new trade and territory, but the great sober-thinking masses understand that the "imperialism" that will carry the merchant flag of the United States into all the waters of the world will do for the western half of the country in the next half century what trade expansion with Europe did for the eastern half, and that along the newly-quickened arteries of that commerce civilization, religion and prosperity will flow to quicken our own nation and those with whom we come in contact.

The packers of "canned roast beef," the rotten ration issued to our troops in Cuba, are complaining through their organs that the criticisms aimed at the maggoty and putrid stuff is injuring the canned-meat industry of the country. It ought to injure the concerns that palmed this deleterious truck off on our men at arms so seriously that the proprietors thereof will have to go to riding on brake-beams instead of in private cars, and when they apply at back doors for hand-outs they should be fed upon the miserable stuff that they endeavored to anchor in the stomachs of our boys in blue.

The City Council has decided that, in order to increase the revenue of the municipality, slot machines are to be licensed. It would be far better if the city could forbid the operation of these machines, which are a source of great evil, particularly to young people. Time was when these machines only paid out cigars and drinks. Now, they may be seen at almost every corner, paying out coin, and inculcating young people with a taste for gambling. We hear much about the evils of the poker-rooms, but they are not "in it," as a demoralizing agency, with the slot machines.

Uncle Collis announces that in two or three years the Southern Pacific may be building railroads in the Philippines. Uncle "says it nice," but what he means is that in two or three years from now he will be begging the government to build him a road over there free gratis, give him a big land grant, and then let the nature of the octopus take its course, which means that the poor devils of Filipinos will be choked with "all the traffic will bear" until their tongues hang out a rod.

A Kansas lover shot at his sweetheart the other day, missed her and then plugged himself good in a vital spot. They do some things in Kansas, in first-class style, and this was two of them—missing the girl and landing the other fellow at the first crack.

## ORIENTAL TRADE.

An extension of our foreign trade is essential to national progress and prosperity. To the development of a large foreign trade the American people, and especially those who have interests on the Pacific Coast, should direct their best energies. Industrial development has been so rapid, under the powerful stimulus of science, as applied to work, that production has often been greatly in excess of consumption, and the periods of depression have been simply the result of the operation of economic laws to readjust the ratio between supply and demand. The extension of our sphere of action is imperatively necessary to enable us to maintain the same degree of progress which we have experienced in the past. The course of progress cannot be maintained without a greater field of operation, and unless this is acquired, we shall, in the course of time, approach the stationary stage in industrial activities. It is a question of progress, a stationary stage, or retrogression. We cannot duplicate a century of marvelous progress within the territorial limits of the United States. Like Alexander, we must seek new worlds to conquer.

Under the treaty of Paris American sovereignty is firmly established in the Philippines, the spirit of American institutions now prevails over the islands, and any party rash enough to advocate the relinquishment of this territory—purchased with the blood of American patriots—to rebels with arms in their hands, will thereby make a successful bid for political incineration. The American people never give up anything which they can use, or which they can employ for the advancement of their country. They know a good thing when they see it, are quick to perceive an opportunity, and active and aggressive in the use of such an opportunity. They have long realized the necessity of establishing a place of business in the Orient, and when an opportunity presents itself they will be quick to embrace it. The shrewdness of the American people is proverbial.

At the present time things are all coming our way. Concurrently with the inauguration of an era of great prosperity, we may acquire a new and promising field of activity, and if so, will embrace it with alacrity. Under the brilliant leadership of President McKinley, and his great commander, Admiral George Dewey, we have acquired a foothold in the Orient which may serve us as an important base of operations in extending our mighty sphere of activities. As soon as we have eradicated the evils which have been perennial in the islands—like boils upon an afflicted organism—we may, if circumstances seem to warrant, proceed to establish industrial and commercial operations in the Philippines.

The Philippine Islands might, after the settlement of present troubles there, supply an imperative need of this country, a base of supplies for the extension of oriental trade. Hitherto we have not had a place in the East to set our feet, no place to anchor a ship—save through the courtesy of other nations. This grave impediment has been an insuperable obstacle to the opening up of oriental markets to the rich products of American farms and mills. The example of the British colony at Hongkong ought to serve as a most persuasive and powerful object lesson to the American people. That colony has served, and will serve, as a base of supplies for Great Britain in extending her sphere of action. Rome effected the conquest of the world through the establishment of great military roads to and through its conquered territory, and the establishment of military stations at strategic points. This line of policy, which was so successful in ancient times, is being carefully pursued by Great Britain in modern times. And such a course furnishes a good example for the American people. America has become a conspicuous factor in the family of nations and need not, especially after the brilliant and suggestive events of the past year, hesitate to make her debut in foreign countries.

When the American people shall have established order, peace and a stable government in the Philippines, when, in fact, they have made the place inhabitable and safe, they will be in a position to decide upon the ultimate disposition of the islands. In case they decide to retain the islands they will be right on the spot, right in the vortex of action, and will be enabled to make their influence felt in oriental politics, will be able to formulate and pursue an aggressive course of action in respect to the extension of their trade, and at the same time maintain a great entrepot for the exchange and display of American goods. But American influence could never be exerted from the vantage ground of the Philippines, nor would American interests be safe under the rule of natives of the Aguinaldo stripe. The only way by which the Philippines can be made available, as a base of action for the extension of American trade, and the promotion of American interests, is through the establishment of a firm and stable government under the protectorate of, or operated under the paramount authority of, the government of the United States.

The distance between this country and the Orient is entirely too great to enable us to extend our trade through the slow and impotent action of the mails or cables. Like our ships at San Juan and Santiago, which the commander was anxious to display his warlike craft, we are firing at too long range. Every merchant, contractor, or person having anything to sell, or wishing to buy articles, realizes the prime necessity of having men on the spot at the opportune moment, and fully acquainted with the *modus operandi* of trade in the

specific locality to which he wishes to address his efforts. Foreign trade is much more difficult to handle than domestic; oriental trade is much more difficult to master than European. The task is a difficult one in any sphere, and the successful extension of such operations requires not only good talent, experience, great industry and perseverance, but the services of a man at the scene of action, when the opportunity arrives.

Expansion of our territorial limits will expand the sphere of our industrial and commercial activities, and continue for a long period that degree of progress and prosperity which we have enjoyed in the past. The Philippines, if retained under our control, will give us a great entrepot in the East Indies, a military and commercial position of great strategic importance, and enable us to acquire a large part of the oriental trade. To develop and protect that trade, we must have not only a base of operations in the Orient, but also maintain a fleet to protect our shipping interests, and a great naval station for the rendezvous of our war vessels.

The extension of our trade in the Orient is a matter of prime importance. The attainment of this great end is a problem worthy of our best efforts. Whether the retention of the Philippines will, or will not, enable us to reach this result, is a question which merits the most careful consideration of the American people.

## TRAITORS IN CAMP.

A story was recently published in the San Francisco Chronicle, which, it may be hoped, for the credit of the American name, is unfounded, and which, by the way, has since been denied from Washington. The story is, however, given with so much circumstantial detail as to names, dates and places, that it carries with it the evidences of unpleasant probability.

According to this story, the source whence the Filipino insurgents are supplied with arms and ammunition has been discovered, and two Americans are at the head of a big syndicate, with headquarters at Hongkong, which has been fitting out filibuster expeditions for the Philippines. One of the men is said to be from Philadelphia and the other from the Pacific Coast.

A dispatch from New York, published in THE TIMES of Saturday, told of a plot which was believed to exist among a certain gang in this country, to sow the seeds of dissension and discontent among the volunteers in the Philippine Islands, so as to work up a sentiment against the retention of the islands.

It is unpleasant to believe in the possibility that there can exist in this country men, calling themselves Americans, who are so base, so lost to all sense of honor and patriotism, as to engage in such nefarious work. If there are such, they should be mercilessly exposed, and held up to the obloquy which they deserve, if we cannot do more than that, and hang them as traitors. We may feel some pity, or even sympathy, for the misguided Filipinos, who are fighting their best friends, because their leaders have succeeded in persuading them that we are their enemies, but for Americans, who go out of their way to furnish aid and comfort to these misguided people, there can be but one feeling of contempt and detestation in the minds of every patriotic American citizen.

While we thus visit our indignation on such black-hearted miscreants, it might, however, be well to consider how far they have been upheld and encouraged by eastern statesmen and others, who denounce the course of the administration, and classify Aguinaldo, the man who sells out, but don't stay bought, as a noble hero.

## A COPPER COUNTRY.

Rapidly and steadily the United States is forging to the front as the leading producer of most of the great staples consumed in the world. Only short time ago the iron manufacturers of Great Britain awoke to a realization of the fact that the United States is competing with them, not only on this side of the water, but in countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, where the Britishers have hitherto had a clear field.

The interesting facts now made public that the United States is not only far ahead of other countries in the production of copper, but that this country already produces more copper than all the other countries of the world combined. This is shown in the following figures, which are taken from the Chicago Times-Herald:

Tons.	
World	396,728
United States	216,108
Spain and Portugal	54,060
Japan	23,000
Chile	21,900
Germany	20,145
Australasia	17,000
Mexico	11,370

The importance of this fact is increased by the remarkable boom that has prevailed of late in the price of copper, which metal has been advanced to a figure nearly twice as great as that which prevailed a year ago. There is no doubt that to the large amount of money received by the copper-producers of the United States is attributable, in no small degree, the good times which the country has been enjoying during the past year. While it cannot, perhaps, be expected that copper will continue to sell at the present extremely high prices for any length of time, yet, on the other hand, the great increase in the use of copper for electrical purposes will prevent any permanent return to the low price which prevailed formerly.

Los Angeles is directly interested in this copper boom because Arizona,

which was formerly chiefly noted as a producer of silver, is now forging to the front as a great copper-producing section. The copper boom is a bad thing for those who buy stocks in copper mines at greatly inflated figures, but it is a good thing for the country at large.

## POLICE METHODS.

"At the request of the police department," the City Attorney has prepared and a council committee recommended for passage an ordinance establishing in Los Angeles the Russian system of police espionage over all visitors and strangers in the city. The proposed ordinance requires the proprietors of all lodging-houses, rooming-houses, hotels, furnished-room houses, and other places where temporary visitors to the city stop, to keep a register of their guests and to compel a registration of them. The failure of a proprietor of such a place to force his patrons to register is to be made a misdemeanor.

Such a police regulation would subject visitors in Los Angeles to the obnoxious and intolerable police interference with personal affairs that is complained of by all American visitors to Russia, but it would be directly in line with some of the theories of police authority that govern the practices of the Los Angeles police force and seem to have been absorbed from a former Russian police spy connected with the department.

It is known that persons have been arrested secretly and without warrant or complaint—"on suspicion," is the official term—surprisingly placed in cells in the Los Angeles police station, and kept in confinement for days and even weeks without being permitted to communicate with friends or attorneys. Persons so arrested and imprisoned are not registered, although the law and the regulations require that they shall be, and all the illegal proceedings are kept secret. This outrageous abuse of power has been denounced and exposed by the press more than once, but without the proper effect upon the officials responsible for it. The last grand jury made a false pretense of investigating the matter, but instead of doing anything to check the abuse, that body did its best to perpetuate the Siberian system by recommending that reporters for the daily papers be excluded from certain parts of the police building and prevented from learning anything about the illegal incarceration of citizens.

The City Council properly refused to act upon the instigated recommendation of the grand jury and the Russian system is still handicapped to a slight degree by the impotent presence of reporters, who ask questions about public business, or business that should be public. As the police department seems to want a registration ordinance very badly, it might be well for the Council to pass an ordinance requiring that all "guests" at the City Hall be registered, and imposing a penalty upon the landlord of that hostelry for failure to register them.

A movement is on foot to bring the Speakership of the House of Representatives to the great and glorious, rich and patriotic, wild and woolly West. It is high time. The effete East should understand that the West is expanding into the great salty drink at a rapid rate, and that the big end of the country moved this side of the Ohio River some time ago. By all means, let the West have the Speakership, even if she has to knock down and drag out in order to get it.

The picturesque Irishman, whose wit is as proverbial as his volubility, "Schonchin" Maloney, is said to be dying in the city of New York. This man is, in some respects, one of the most brilliant characters that ever lived in California, and there are few men in public life here who will not recall his magnificent command of language, and in admiration for his talents and in sorrow for his foibles heave a sigh as they read of his misfortunes.

The Porterville Enterprise is living up to the strict letter of the Morehouse law. Its leading editorial of Friday last is as follows: "We'd like to kick Morehouse's head. (Signed) A. M. Lumley." Now, Mr. Morehouse, why don't you get your gun?

The driedub in Samoa, comprising Great Britain, Germany and America, seems to be settling things in the island pretty satisfactorily after all. Perhaps the settlement is a little more satisfactory to the other two than to Germany, but the minority is always at a disadvantage.

The Arkansas Legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for a new Capitol, to be located on the site of the present penitentiary. In order to get the members of the Legislature where most legislators belong, it should have been located within the penitentiary.

It looks from this distance as though a mosquito fleet would be about the kind of thing needed in the pursuit of Aguinaldo and his Tagals from now on.

Newspapers that were never known to be humorous before have become absolutely funny under the operation of the Morehouse law.

George Dewey is to be King of the May, mother. George will be King of the May, no matter who is to be Queen.

The signature law has thrust greatness on some men who were before too modest to be known to fame.

Beef cattle are being shipped from Arizona to Texas. This is like sending coal to Pennsylvania.

Gen. Lawton, having stopped long enough to have breakfast, will now resume the attack.

## The Playhouses

ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT. The bill at the Orpheum this week is headed by Marshall P. Wilder, the famous humorist whose reputation extends over two continents. The Hengler sisters, beautiful young girls who have won fame by their dancing, are also new. The rest, the Hopkins Trans-oceanic Company will probably repeat its successes of last week. Josephine Gessman and her pickaninnies remain, and the Valdares, and La Petite Lund. Kara will nightly mystify the people with his marvelous jugglery. Florrie West will appear in new costumes and with a cluster of diamonds. The Barnes and Sisson will present their new sketch, "The Marriage Broker." A special "Baby Lund matinee" is to be given next Wednesday, when photographs of La Petite Lund will be given to all the ladies and children who attend.

At the Burbank, the last week of the Wakenfield English Opera Company will be signalled by a general recapitulation of operas already given. Tonight "Fra Diavolo" will be given. "Trial by Jury" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be put on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. "Merry" is booked for Wednesday matinee and evening, "Pinafore" for Friday evening, and "Bohemian Girl" for Saturday matinee and evening.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

A man of many accomplishments besides the one which, the world over, has placed him among the very few great piano virtuosos of today, is Emil Sauer, who makes his initial appearance here tonight at Simpson Tabernacle. A witty, brilliant, lively talker, a deep and broad thinker, a widely-traveled man, with absolutely no affectation of manner or apparent consciousness of the character of his audience, he has compelled the best people of two continents to bow before his genius; a temperament in which the poetic dreamer, the lover of the music, and the practical man of the world, are blended harmoniously, and a devoted husband and father, such are some of the characteristics which are parent on the shortest acquaintance with this rare and delightful man off the concert stage. What he will be with his beloved instrument before him can be seen tonight and tomorrow afternoon when the pianism and musicianship of Herr Sauer may be heard and judged apart from his attributes as a man. The press everywhere has accorded him most unqualified praise, and the advance sale of seats for his concert here indicates that a very large number of people are anticipating the rare enjoyment and educational advantages that are always given by great artists to their audiences. The programme for tonight will be:

(a) Toccata and Fugue, D-minor (Bach-Tausig).  
Sonata, op. 53, allegro con brio, adagio molto, rondo (Beethoven).  
(b) Nachtsueck, op. 27, No. 4; (b) toccata, op. 7 (Schumann).  
(c) Ballade, op. 47, (b) nocturne, (c) etude (Chopin).  
(d) Barcarole, op. 50, No. 3 (Rubinstein); (e) value Impromptu (Liszt); (f) couplet sans paroles, (d) "Feuilles de Tremble," study (Sauer).  
Rhapsodie, No. 12 (Liszt).

## OUR BANNER YEAR.

UNCLE SAM'S EXPORTS REACH THE HIGH-WATER MARK.

Chief Hitchcock of the Foreign Markets Bureau Says the Value of Them for the Twelve Months Was Over a Billion Dollars—Imports Small.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period, and our imports being exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural Department, the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the record-breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,284,100. On the other hand the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being \$618,049,554, a decline of \$148,685,588 of the figures of 1897, which was the largest previously recorded.

An interesting fact developed by the report of Hitchcock is the increase in the exports of agricultural products, being 70.93 per cent. of the total, or \$858,507,942, a gain of nearly 25 per cent. over 1897. Exports of the kind of goods show a greater gain proportionately than non-agricultural exports. Our purchases of foreign agricultural products in 1898 amounted to only \$314,251,796, as compared with \$400,871,468 in 1897, a decrease of \$86,619,672, or about 22 per cent. The value of the American farm products sent abroad during 1898 was much more than double that of our agricultural imports, the excess of the former over the latter amounting to \$544,216,146. In 1897, the excess of the side of the agricultural exports was only \$288,883,725, and in the years immediately preceding it still smaller.

## Signed Their Sentiments.

The following series of signed articles by the "force" of the Pomona Progress constitute the leading editorial of Thursday's issue of that paper:

"Jupiter Pluvius is grossly neglecting his duty this year. He is letting the country dry up again. The penitentiary is too good for such an official."  
"S. M. HASKELL."  
"Far too good. He ought to be sent to the Legislature."  
"FRED LLEWELLYN."  
"Jupiter Pluvius is a horrid old thing. He is letting the country dry up again. The penitentiary is too good for such an official."  
"ANNA CLARK."  
"Old Jupiter ought to be hung for this hot weather."  
"W. E. STEVENS."  
"Old Jupiter isn't worth the rope to hang him with."  
"E. H. SCHOOLEY."  
"Ain't this signed article law a buster?"  
"DICK THE DEVIL."

Lineman Crippled by a Pole. STOCKTON, April 23.—Joe Hunter, a lineman, was brought to Stockton this afternoon on the 1:10 train, with the bones of both legs broken between the knees and ankles, and the bones of one ankle also fractured. While stretching a wire, five miles the other side of Bethany, a pole broke and fell on him.

Good Citizenship League. CINCINNATI, April 23.—An elaborate programme has been prepared by Secretary S. T. Nicholson for the third annual convention here next week of the National Good-Citizenship League.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Its brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.]

## For a Tourist's Hotel.

ROLLAND H. LYLE, Los Angeles: In THE TIMES of the 21st, regarding the proposition for a tourists' hotel, you say:

"In the northwestern part of the city are several thousand acres of picturesque hill land, which may be purchased at prices ranging from \$250 to \$1000 an acre. If a syndicate would buy a large block of this land, run a street car out there, grade streets—not by cutting unsightly gashes through the hills, at big expense, but by winding around them—resort, say, twenty acres in the center of the tract for a hotel site, and then offer large lots, of about half an acre each, for sale, with a building clause providing for good improvements, it could raise enough money to build a fine tourist hotel, and have a good margin for profit besides."

This is certainly a very clear and feasible plan by which the money could be realized, and when carried to completion, would locate the hotel in the most pleasing manner with regard to surroundings. The advantages of laying down the streets, as THE TIMES suggests, would be threefold. First, the amount of street grading is reduced to a minimum, and its cost, which often amounts to more than the value of the abutting property, is largely cut out. Here, value is indirectly added to the property; second, the natural landscape effects of the land are preserved, and its beauties are preserved and may be heightened, and often, even in street grading, disagreeable features may be removed and something more pleasing substituted. Here value is directly added; third, abutting property is given a better situation with regard to the street grades. Here again value is directly added. In Minneapolis and vicinity many areas of broken grounds are handled in this way. Usually the lots are made quite large, so that the building will not occupy too great a proportion of land. The streets are graded, and the land is also dotted with blocks, wherever they are too rough, or wherever the general effect can be improved by so doing. Here the lots are made quite large, so that the building will not occupy too great a proportion of land. The streets are graded, and the land is also dotted with blocks, wherever they are too rough, or wherever the general effect can be improved by so doing. Here the lots are made quite large, so that the building will not occupy too great a proportion of land. The streets are graded, and the land is also dotted with blocks, wherever they are too rough, or wherever the general effect can be improved by so doing.

## DIFFERENT.

"Was easy to fight with Dewey, When he entered Manila Bay, For the plan he had in mind, And the plan his own. On that glorious morning in May; But to enter the plains, Of reason and the stars, With country and foe unknown, Where every man, The best he can, Must find a path for his own, And with instant clash, The rifle flash, May render that fatal sting, With naught to hear, But the 'Tagalog' shout, Is a very different thing."

"Was easy, at Santiago, To battle the hosts of Spain, For in making free, 'The Gem of the Sea,' We could not see the Philippines, But to grapple a foe That does not know We bring him the light of day; With those we love and know, The country we serve, Six thousand miles away; When along with the cheer, Of frequent heart, We are hampered by a ring Who are cursing the brave For freeing the slave, It's a very different thing."

Hemet, Cal., April 20, 1899. J. F. STOUT.

## THE REIGN OF KING COLLIS.

The bloodthirsty octopus called the S. P. is once more making his debut in the land. And Uncle is running a pretty shrewd game, and playing a lone, cunning hand; Not content with possessions on good soil and soil in this land of the brave and the free. He now wants to buy up an island that lies in the wave-bounding, billowy sea.

An island? Great Scott! Has Uncle gone mad? Can it be he's becoming insane? Is he going to set up kingdom on there and in glory and mud and rain? If he's gobbling up railroads and real estate snaps, and now has an island in view, For heaven's sake, Uncle, go on further west and buy up the Philippines, too!

I imagine this magnate in glory and pomp in a big Philippine bungalow, With his little skull cap on the back of his head where a solid gold crown ought to go; With rings in his ears and a club in his hand; on his face just the blindest of smiles, Surrounded by forty or more dusky wives—the King of the Philippine Isles!















## City Briefs.

Buried, from the funeral parlors of Orr & Hines, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Camille R. Saffold, wife of Rev. P. Saffold. The Rev. Charles Edward Spalding, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church performed the ceremony, and the music was furnished by a volunteer choir of the ladies of the same church. The funeral was attended by the many friends of the deceased.

The Times business office is open all night and lines, death notices, etc., will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements may be sent in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 8:30 p.m. Telephone Main 25.

Parties looking for rare bargains in real estate will do well to call at the Reardon estate office, 217 New High street, for information concerning the many lots and tracts which must be sold by May 1.

The Standard wide-cut mowers, up to date, wood-burning, sold by Newell Matthews Co., 290 North Los Angeles street, at fair prices.

Ladies, all kinds of pretty hats for the Harbor Jubilee. Dusch, No. 303 S. Broadway.

Past, present and future told accurately, 50 cents, Mrs. Belmont, 718 Temple.

Lowest prices drawn work, opals, carved leather, Field & Cole, 349 Spring.

Souvenir shell and wood novelties marked free. Winkler's, 346 S. Broadway.

Finest cabinet photos, reduced to \$1 and \$1.50 a dozen, Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Vincent M. Baca, President, Erich Bardsley, J. T. Ford, Davis H. Clapp, Miss M. E. Gaudin, Dr. D. M. Purman.

## HUSKY HACKMAN.

Defeats Two Gilded Youths in a Street Combat.

The inclinations of the C. Wilson Porter class to murder themselves conspicuously were asserted early yesterday morning, when two of that sort came out second best in an altercation with a colored hack driver at the corner of Second street and Spring. "Toots" Schumacher and C. Reggie Hastings, who is an alleged millionaire and the owner of a ranch near Monterey, it is said, were arrayed in battle against Al Kyle, and when the battle was over, Schumacher, minus considerable of his supposed blue blood, which had been generously sprinkled over the pavement and the Spring street side of the National Bank of California building, was assisted by Hastings to the California Club, where a physician dressed his bruised head and face. Hastings was not much hurt, but one blow from the right hand of the colored hack driver sent him swiftly from the sidewalk and against the side of the kurney cab, which saved him a fall on the pavement.

It is said by two persons who witnessed the encounter that Schumacher brought the trouble on himself by insulting the colored man. Schumacher and Hastings, it is averred, were in a particularly exuberant frame of mind at the time of the encounter. After spending several hours in sojourning up and down Spring street, with an occasional stop for liquid refreshments, they approached a cigar stand near the corner of Second and Spring streets shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Schumacher is said to have made a slurring remark about "that nigger" just as Kyle approached the stand. The colored man retorted, and Schumacher, with another insult, started toward him as though to open combat. Kyle pushed him away and Schumacher right at Kyle. The hack driver responded with a left-hand jab under Schumacher's chin, and then the two clinched. Hastings, it is said, attempted to separate them, but too plainly showed his sympathy for Schumacher, and was dealt a right-hand punch just as the colored man stepped for a second time with his left on Schumacher's cheek. When Hastings returned from the street, where he had been forced by the right punch, he found his friend on the sidewalk, with Kyle pointing his fist in the face. Hastings assisted Schumacher to the California Club and then went after a physician.

Schumacher's injuries are said to consist of a discolored eye, a cut on the forehead and a thoroughly bruised face. The colored man escaped all hurts save an abrasion of his knuckles, caused by frequent contact with his opponent's face. When the trouble was over several of the cab and hack drivers wiped the blood from the sidewalk, but one or two gory spatters still decorate the side of the bank building.

## G.A.R. COMMANDER.

W. C. Johnson Establishes National Headquarters in Cincinnati.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, April 23.—In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, C. L. A. R., at Philadelphia, April 12, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson of this city has assumed command and established the national headquarters at room No. 321, Pike building, Cincinnati. He has appointed W. B. Folger of this city assistant adjutant-general in charge of headquarters.

The business headquarters and the records of the G.A.R. will retain in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, but the extensive correspondence and other business of the commander-in-chief necessitated the establishment of a headquarters in this city.

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WALSH—In Redondo, April 22, John Walsh, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years. Funeral from the undertaking parlors of Cunningham & O'Connor, 456 and 458 South Main street, today at 2 p.m. Interment New Calvary Cemetery.

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SUTCH & DEERING, FUNERAL PARLORS No. 604 S. Broadway, lady attendant; best service; lowest prices. Tel. M. 665.

## JUBILEE PROGRAMME.

EVENTS IN HARBOR AND FLORAL CELEBRATION WEEK.

Brief Synopsis of Events in the Order of Their Appearance at Los Angeles and San Pedro—Some Distinguished Guests.

The Committee on the Free Harbor Jubilee has arranged the following synopsis of events for the harbor celebration, and the Masonic Flower and Fruit Festival, which occur during the present week:

Tuesday, April 25, p.m.—Reception at Chamber of Commerce to specially invited guests; Masonic ball at Harbors Pavilion, and opening of Fruit and Flower festival.

Wednesday, April 26, 11 a.m.—Formal beginning of the work of construction upon the breakwater at San Pedro Harbor. President McKinley will, at the White House at Washington, touch an electric button, which will be the official signal that work upon the great public improvement has begun.

Immediately afterward will begin the literary exercises. The speakers will be introduced by W. B. Cline, president of the Executive Committee. All speeches will be short. The list of orators will include: Senator George Perkins, ex-Secretary of War, M. White, Judge T. O. Houghton, George S. Patton, W. A. Harris and T. E. Gibbon.

The barbecue will take place at 12 o'clock sharp.

The afternoon will be devoted to sightseeing in and about San Pedro, and to an inspection of the harbor, and to a firework display at San Pedro Harbor. A granite memorial tablet will be placed in the Times Building suitably inscribed in appreciation of that paper's consistent work for the people's harbor throughout the battle, which, lasting for several years, is finally ended.

At 2 p.m. the flower parade will take place.

From 8:30 to 10 p.m., there will be an exhibition drill by the American Club of Pasadena, on Broadway, between Second and Fifth streets, and open air band concerts in various parts of the city, with grand illumination of the city in the business districts.

Friday, 10 a.m.—Meeting of the first Southwestern Commercial Congress, to be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Distinguished guests will begin to arrive. Tuesday, Senator George C. Perkins and Congressman James G. Maguire, as well as Gov. Henry T. Gage and his staff, will probably be here on the evening of that day.

Guests having special invitations to the jubilee are requested to call at headquarters as soon as they arrive in the city, so that they may be properly cared for.

Stephen Crane in Cuba.

George Lynch, the war correspondent at Cuba for the London Chronicle, who is now lecturing throughout England on his late campaign, tells a picturesque story of Stephen Crane. A company under fire was badly in need of water, and water was seven miles away, down hill at that. Stephen collected all the canteens he could find and trotted off for the refreshment. Coming wearily back, there was a sharp ping against one of the canteens and it began to leak. Stephen turned up the can and tried to stop the leak. An officer in the woods shouted to him:

"Come here, quick! You're in the line of fire."

"If you've got a knife, cut a plug and bring it to me," replied the young man, and, as he spoke, bang went a bullet against another can.

"Come under cover, or you'll lose every can you've got."

This warning had its effect. The loss of the precious fluid terrified him in a way that the danger to himself had failed to do. He finally groped the water up to the thirty company, and then fainted through exhaustion.

Permanency of Typewriting.

Much uneasiness having been caused by the published statement that the ordinary typewriting is likely to fade and disappear after a few years, a government investigation has been made to test the enduring qualities of typewritten documents. After the most severe and long-continued tests of various samples of writing, the record was found in every case to be very distinct and readily legible. It was proved that the carbon of the ink is practically indestructible by reagents which will not also destroy the paper, and the oil which forms the basis of the ink carries the finely divided carbon so far into the paper, even when the latter is very thoroughly glazed, that any attempt at erasure necessitates such an abrasion of the surface of the paper as is readily detected by a lens, if not by the naked eye.

Fifty-thousand Dollar Fire.

TACOMA (Wash.), April 23.—A dry kiln and storehouse at the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company's mills burned this afternoon, entailing a loss of about \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

Wash. Post, Tacoma, a fireman, broke an arm in leaping to safety before falling walls. Senator Foster is a heavy stockholder in the St. Paul mill.

Gratuities of Pharmacy, NEW CUT-RATE DRUG STORE, corner Temple and Broadway. Goods delivered Free to all parts of the city. Phone Green No. 2. Also Southwest corner Seventh and Broadway. Trading Stamps given. Pure and Fresh Drugs Our Specialty.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure  
Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar.  
Makes pure, delicious, wholesome food.

## INTO A CHASM.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC FREIGHT TRAIN PLUNGES DOWNWARD.

Two Lives Lost and Train Burned. Engine Was One of the New Moguls—But Little of the Details of the Accident Known Here.

Sunday morning about 4 o'clock a west-bound freight went through a bridge near La Puente station, eight miles east of Gila Bend, and Conductor Dovey and Fireman Courtney lost their lives, while Engineer Adams was badly scalded, though whether his injuries are such as will probably prove fatal was not known in this city last evening. The engineer was taken to his home in Tucson by special train.

The scene of the accident being on another division of the road, little of the details of the accident is known in this city, and no one could be found last evening who is acquainted with the injured or dead men, nor could their full names be ascertained. It was simply learned that Courtney came from Watsonville.

The country where the accident happened is badly cut up with deep washes, and the road is quite crooked, and it is the theory here among the railroad men that the train ran into a burning bridge, though whether this is the case is a matter of speculation. It is said that the engine was one of the new moguls, and that it fell a considerable distance, two water cars and several other cars piling on top of it, and the whole taking fire and burning fiercely. On account of the fire, the bodies of the conductor and fireman had not been recovered last evening, though some fifteen hours had elapsed from the time of the accident.

A special dispatch from Gila Bend via Phoenix says:

"Traffic is at a standstill on the line. The passengers of the regular express trains have been transferred over the break, two wrecking trains are on the ground under the personal direction of Superintendent Randolph, but the track can hardly be cleared before Monday night."

"The missing trainmen are two of the best known on the road, for years having been employed on this division."

Refreshing Sonoma Zinfandel, 50 cents gallon, at Woolcott's, 124 N. Spring.

POOR circulation of blood, palpitation of heart. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents. Consult Hudyan doctors free, 316 South Broadway.



3 DOLLARS

Buy the best Ladies' Shoe at this store that it is possible to sell for \$3.00. It has all the style of a five dollar shoe.

Come in tan or black, made of selected Kid, turned or extension sole, soft as a glove; several different lasts.

If you want a good shoe for \$3.00 you can't do better.

L. Godin, 137 South Spring.

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## BISHOP'S

Bishop's Pure Jellies and Jams for sale at every grocery store.

## SODA CRACKERS

when.

You want real good wine or order "Premier" brand. It is the best of California's product. Have you tried it?

Charles Stern & Sons, Winery and Distillery, 901-921 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1. City Depot—ELLINGTON DRUG CO., corner Fourth and Spring.

## YOUR KIDNEYS AND STOMACH

If not in healthy condition will at once improve by using this great remedy,

ELECTROZONE,

Which is a combination of the very elements of life. No drugs or alcohol.

Its Results Are MARVELOUS.



A Positive Cure FOR

Rheumatism,

Kidney and Bladder Ailments, nervousness, Dyspepsia and all Stomach Troubles yield quickly to

Electrozone.

Price \$1.00 a bottle.

Insist

On your druggist for Electrozone; take no substitute. None genuine without above trade mark. Go and get

Free Sample

At 428 S. Los Angeles street, and names of over 100 people cured in this city within two months, then go and see the people personally.

Be Convinced USE

Electrozone.

Samples at 423 S. Los Angeles St. Open Saturday evenings till 9:30.

Fitting the eyes is a science with us. Each customer receives the personal services of one of the firm.

BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 235 S. Spring St. Kyle & Granicher, Proprietors.

Herbal Remedies

Drive poison out of your system. Operations prevented by taking Dr. Wong's Vegetable Compound. No minerals used. The secret of his success is that he cures the people. Medicine mailed to any address.

PULSE DIAGNOSIS.

DR. WONG, Office and Sanitarium, 713 SOUTH MAIN ST.

## Flower Sale..

The greatest flower event in the history of Millinery selling in Los Angeles. All this week.

Two handsome cotton and velvet roses for 10c

Rubber stem roses with rich foliage, each 15c

Two of these for 25c.

Two silk and velvet roses with two buds for 35c

Large bunch bluebells for 19c

Full bunch violets for 15c

Extra fine violets with foliage 5c

Silk and velvet violets 25c

Violet wreaths, something new 98c

Forget-me-nots, all colors, doz 5c

Carnations in all colors, bunch 25c

Pansies, the greatest show in town at from 85c up per bunch.

Fine rose foliage, bunch 25c

Large bunches lilacs for 25c

Large marguerite wreaths, 85c

Wonder Millinery...

MEYER BROS. Successors to Lud Zogel & Co.

219 S. Spring Street

PEARL FEDORAS

The Pearl Fedora for you is here at the price you want to pay.

The shape to fit your face and the shade to fit your fancy.

Nearly twice as many to select from as you'll find in any store in town.

Take my advice and don't buy a Pearl Fedora until you see my line.

SIEGEL

UNDER NADEAU HOTEL.

Flood Sale.

You are coming today.

Jacoby Bros.,

The store that lives up to its advertising.

128 to 138 N. Spring

Tents for Rent at Catalina.

OUR Awnings ARE THE SORT THAT Please THE People.

Are you pleased with yours? Do you need another?

If so, don't wait till the season is over, but order now and get the benefit of it now.

Flags and Cotton Duck Goods.

L. A. Tent and Awning Co., A. W. SWANFELDT, Proprietor. Tel. Main 1180. 220 S. Main St.

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Ingrain Papers 13 1/2c. Blended Borders from 10c yard up.

Combination Ceilings, 25c roll up.

All 7 c Papers at 5c. Off on Room Moulding.

McGrath's 414 S. Broadway. TEL. M. 441. VAN NUYS HOTEL ANNEX.

## CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE

The Bargain Corner, Second and Spring.

These Values Will Stand The Closest Scrutiny.

Come here expecting to find greater value than you ever bought before. You will find more than you expect.

DRESS GOODS—Silk and wool novelty mixtures in handsome Broche effects in four colorings, all desirable shades; would be sterling good value at 40c a yard, but they go on sale this a.m. at 25c

FANCY SCOTCH LAWN—Of good quality in white and dainty colored grounds with nobby dots and figures; you never saw such value as these at 4c

FANCY SILK PARASOLS—For ladies, made of plain or changeable silk with natural stick handles; marked to sell at \$1.50, and an extra good bargain at \$1.00

LINEN TOWELS—Pure linen huck-a-buck towels with hemmed edges; size 17x34 inches, and genuine 15c quality; on special sale today marked 11c

BATH TOWELS—A special lot goes on sale this morning, size 20x40 inches; absorbent quality and a bargain at 10c

A good wash cloth free to each customer of towels.

THE BARGAIN CORNER

Room 213 Nolan & Smith Block, Corner Second and Broadway, Los Angeles. Private entrance on Second street.

SPECIALISTS FOR MEN.

We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Partial or Complete Loss of Vital Force, Unnatural Drains, Premature Weakness, Contracted Ailments, including Contagious Blood Poison and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Results of Badly Treated Cases.

We positively GUARANTEE to cure PILES, RUPTURE or VARICOCELE in one week.

We will examine you, tell you in detail what your disease is, explain our treatment, give you full satisfaction in every way absolutely FREE of charge; you can then think over the matter intelligently. No MONEY required before cure is effected.

Room 213 Nolan & Smith Block, Corner Second and Broadway, Los Angeles. Private entrance on Second street.

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The old reliable, never-failing specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles, in all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARHIS specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Effective drains of all kinds in men or women speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed to come and see you. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 11 A.M.

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Lea & Perrins' Sauce